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RURAL DISTRICT.



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer
of Health

for 1938.



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Drayton Rural District Council.



Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of your district for the year 1938.

You will notice that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of births with a corresponding fall in the Birth Rate which now compares unfavourably with that of the Country. This however is counter-balanced by a fall in the Infantile Mortality rate which has considerably improved on last year. The General Death Rate compares very favourably with that for England and Wales.

Infectious diseases gave rise to no epidemics in the district but I desire to draw your attention to comparative tables on Measles and Diphtheria.

Incorporated in this report is an extensive summary of the work carried out by your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his co-operation in carrying out the Public Health work of the district.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. M. STEWART,

M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

20th June, 1939.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	W. A. M. STEWART
Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor	...	...	...	H. WAINWRIGHT
and Water Engineer.				

Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions
 of the Area.

Area (in acres)	... ..	53,182
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid 1938	... ..	8435
Number of inhabited houses, (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	... ..	2023
Rateable value	... ..	£38,068
Sum represented by a penny rate	... ..	£160
Persons per acre calculated on the population	... ..	.16

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—This agricultural district has been unable to escape the influence of world affairs and with the construction of the Air Centre at Tern Hill the social conditions have, without doubt, shewn some change. Work in the district is well maintained and unemployment has been greatly reduced. It is noticeable that a number of farm workers find employment in the building trade—leaving their old occupations. Nevertheless, the economic and hygienic conditions of this (the agricultural) class of worker shows general improvement. This is being achieved by the good will and co-operation of the employing classes who have appreciated the need for such.

Vital Statistics.

	M.	F.	Total.	
Live Births: Legitimate	56	48	104	} Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 13.27
Illegitimate	—	8	8	
.....	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	56	56	112	
Still Births: Legitimate	3	2	5	} Rate for 1000 total (live and still Births) 42.7
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
.....	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	3	2	5	
Deaths	54	49	103	} Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population, 12.21

Deaths from :

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Puerperal causes	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Total	—	—

Death rate of infants of under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1000 live births	35.7 (4 deaths)
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	33.4 (4 deaths).
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	13
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

POPULATION.—The mid-year population shows an increase of 207 on the calculated mid-year population for 1937.

BIRTHS :

No. of Births	1936	127	15.6
with Birth rate.	1937	128	15.5
	1938	112	13.2
England & Wales	1938	—	15.1

DEATHS.—The number of deaths from all causes was 103 (M. 54; F. 49) comparing with 132 in 1937 and 102 in 1936. The crude death rate, 12.21, after considering the areal comparability factor 0.83 (supplied by the Registrar General) gives an adjusted death rate of 10.13. For 1937 the rate was 13.28. The rate for England and Wales is 11.6.

The principal causes of death were :

Violence (other than suicide)	7
Suicide	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	8
Heart Disease	33
Bronchitis	7
Pneumonia	6
Other causes—excluding infective conditions	21

Deaths ascribed to violence were due to road and air accidents.

Deaths from infective conditions :

Measles	2
Diphtheria	2
Influenza	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	1
Other Tubercular Disease	1
Cancer	13

The number of deaths from cancer shows a decrease from 21 in 1937. For 1936 the number was 13. Heart Disease as a cause of death shows little fluctuation,

Two deaths were recorded from measles and the same number from diphtheria.

	Measles	Diphtheria
Death rate per 1000 population ...	.22	.22
England and Wales ... ..	.04	.07

It is to be noted that there were no deaths from scarlet fever as in 1937.

Death Rates of Tuberculosis (Phthisis) and Cancer:

	Tuberculosis	Cancer
Per 1000 population, 1936 ...	.12	1.60
Per 1000 population, 1937 ...	.48	2.56
Per 1000 population, 1938 ...	.11	1.54

Infantile Mortality rate:

Rate for 1936	23.6	per 1000 live births
Rate for 1937	54.0	per 1000 live births
Rate for 1938	35.7	per 1000 live births

England and Wales 1938 53.0 per 1000 live births

Causes of death in infants under 1 year:

Convulsions—1; Bronchial Pneumonia—2; Tuberculous Meningitis—1.

Section B. **General Provision of Health Services for the area.**

1. Officers--see front page .
2. (a) Laboratory Facilities; Tests for diagnosis in illness are carried out by The University Laboratory, Birmingham and water analysis are made by the Harper Adams College and in certain cases by the Public Analyst Chester.
- (b) Ambulance facilities: A new ambulance has been acquired with the Market Drayton U.D. and is controlled by a joint committee. This is available for non infectious cases in the district. A motor conveyance is available for infectious diseases in their removal to the local hospital.
- (c) Nursing in the home: This is provided for by a co-ordination of District Nurses living in certain of the outlying villages. The County services are controlled by Health Visitors.

- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics: The town of Market Drayton has a health centre which serves the surrounding districts, and provides the usual services of the County.

There is a nursery school at Hodnet.

Section C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

Woore.

Supply from Nantwich Rural District Council. Consumption 5,995,000 gallons, an increase of 847,000 gallons on the previous year.

House connections	...	...	...	...	...	154
Farms and farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	26
Others	...	...	...	...	...	7
School	...	...	...	...	...	85 children

2 additional domestic connections were made during the year.

Norton-in-Hales.

Also from the Nantwich Supply. Consumption, 694,000 gallons during the year.

House connections	.....	...	...	...	...	50
Farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	3
School. Not connected	...	...	...	.....	...	68 children

Ridgwardine and part of Betton has a piped supply from the Market Drayton Water Company.

Hodnet.

Consumption, 1,283,000 gallons per year, an increase of 301,000 gallons on the previous year. Supply from bore-hole 230 ft. deep.

House connections	...	...	...	...	...	110
Farms & farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other	...	...	...	...	...	4
Two Schools	...	...	...	...	...	141 children

3 additional domestic and 2 farm connections have been made during the year .

Two Bacteriological samples were submitted for analysis and found satisfactory. This supply serves the village of Hodnet and could not economically be extended execept perhaps to Wollerton. Marchamley has also a piped supply from Weston Springs. This supply is owned by Mr. Skitt of Weston.

With the exception of about six houses which have a piped supply from Dane's Well, which is owned by Major Hayes, Harcourt, Stanton, the rest of the parish is supplied by private wells.

Ightfield.

This scheme is serving the villages of Ightfield and Calverhall. The mains extend to Willaston and Moreton Wood.

It is also proposed to extend this supply to the village of Moreton Say and Bletchley at an estimated cost of £1300.

At the end of the year, the following connections had been made:—

House connections	...	...	...	...	...	84
Farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	29
Others	...	...	...	...	...	7
School	...	...	...	...	...	52 children

One Bacteriological sample has been submitted for analysis and found satisfactory.

The rest of the Parish is supplied by private wells.

Cheswardine.

This village including Chipnal and Sowdley, has a piped supply. The supply to Chipnal is privately owned by Col. Donaldson Hudson, Cheswardine Hall.

The Council, under agreement, purchase the supply for Cheswardine and Sowdley and the Council are responsible for the Reservoir (25,000 gallons) and the mains.

The following refer to that part under control of the Council:

Cheswardine and Sowdley.

House connections	...	...	...	...	...	91
Farm & farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	17
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2
School	...	...	...	...	...	120 children

Consumption, 1,642,000 gallons per year.

One chemical and two Bacteriological samples have been submitted for analysis.

The chemical and Bacteriological samples taken in January, 1938, both were satisfactory, but a further Bacteriological sample taken on December 29th, 1938, was reported on as follows:—"This supply should be considered as suspicious as there is evidence of slight pollution, and further samples should be submitted for examination." Further samples have been taken which confirmed this report and the Medical Officer directed that the supply be chlorinated and this was done on the 24th January, 1939. It is suspected that the pollution is caused by rabbits at the gathering ground. The rabbits have now been cleared from the site of springs, and steps are also being taken by Colonel Donaldson Hudson to improve the method of collection at the springs.

The samples taken after chlorination are satisfactory.

Goldstone.

Mr. H. G. E. Vardon, Goldstone Hall, has carried out a Water Scheme for his Estate at Goldstone and also neighbouring farms. Approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of service mains have been laid and a 40,000 gallons reinforced concrete reservoir constructed. At present this supply is available for Goldstone Hall, 6 farms, 2 Council houses, 4 field troughs and Knackers Yard. The scheme is not yet fully completed. The supply is from Springs and pumped to reservoir by automatic electric power. The County Analyst report both chemical and Bacteriological is satisfactory.

Childs Ercall.

This village has a piped supply for about 12 houses and two farms, but the supply is only available for one to two hours each day. This supply also supplies Childs Ercall Hall and is owned by Lady Jaqueta Williams. The rest of the parish is supplied by private wells.

Adderley

With the exception of two farms which are supplied by the Nantwich R.D.C., this parish is supplied by private wells.

Moreton Say.

Moreton Say has to rely on private wells at present, but the Council has agreed to extend the Ightfield Supply to include this village, part of Moreton Wood and Bletchley—estimated cost, £1,200. The remainder of the parish will continue to depend on private wells.

Sutton-on-Tern.

This parish has to rely on private wells except for a small area supplied by the Market Drayton Water Company's mains.

Stoke-on-Tern.

Private wells.

Hinstock.

With the exception of a few houses in the village which are supplied by Mr. P. V. Williams, Hinstock Hall—the parish has to rely on private wells.

The following is an account furnished by the Surveyor of Sanitary work for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

Certificates issued for water supply to new houses	0
Houses connected to public water supply including new supply (Ightfield)	128
Repairs to public and wells	0
New public wells	0
Private wells re-constructed or improved	1
Houses connected to public sewerage	0
Lengths of new sewers laid	0
Lengths of new water mains laid	370 yds.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Cheswardine.

This village has an efficient disposal plant which continues to give satisfactory effluent.

Ternhill Garden City.

This privately owned installation is working satisfactorily

Hodnet.

The proposed scheme for this village is still under consideration.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—No action has been necessary under the above as the local river, has, with the exception of milk pollution on small scale, been free from any cause for complaint.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

14 privy middens have been converted to pail closets. 6 pail closets have been converted to water closets. The closet accommodation in the area is chiefly by privies and pail closets with the exception of Cheswadine which has a water carriage system. The pail closets at Woore Schools have been converted to the water carriage system and a sewage disposal plant installed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There is no systematic collection of refuse in the district, but in certain areas, the public have facilities for depositing refuse on tips under the Surveyor's control.

CAMPING SITES.—None in district. No licences granted.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—No action necessary.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

No public or private baths open to the public.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

No action has been necessary but provision is made for this in the use of Vermicine.

SCHOOLS.

The Sanitary conditions at Woore Schools have been improved and the closets have been converted to the water carriage system.

The following schools were closed for infectious diseases in the year:—

Woodseaves	Measles	5—11, 3, 38.
Childs Ercall C. of E.	Measles	10—18, 3, 38.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(a) Number of houses inspected in connection of outbreaks of infectious diseases, or in consequence of complaints	54
Number of legal notices sent out	0
Number of informal notices sent out	14
Number of such notices complied with	13
Number of letters written	15

2. Particulars of Sanitary Matters referred to in the above Notices

(a)	Houses disinfected after infectious disease...	11
(b)	Deficient or objectionable water supply ...	1
(c)	New drains to be constructed or old drains to be amended. ...	38
(d)	New closets to be provided or old ones to be amended in construction ...	20
(e)	Houses damp or dirty, or admitting rain, or weather or otherwise in a bad sanitary condition ...	14
(f)	Offensive accumulations of all kinds ...	1
(g)	Animals so kept as to be a nuisance ...	0
(h)	Unsuitable refuse receptacles replaced with regulation dust-bins ...	0
(i)	Filthy or verminous premises or articles cleansed ...	0
(j)	Smoke nuisances ...	0
(k)	Water courses, ditches, ponds and gutters foul or choked or silted up ...	0
(l)	Nuisances arising from tents, vans, sheds or similar structures used for human habitation ...	0

Houses disinfected after infectious disease (other than phthisis) ...	5
Houses disinfected in cases of phthisis ...	3
Privies converted to water closets ...	6
Privies converted to earth closets ...	0

Dwelling-houses under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	43
Dwelling houses under Infectious Diseases ...	11
Dwelling houses disinfected ...	6
Miscellaneous inspections ...	83
Visits and investigation of Water Supply ...	359
Bakehouses ...	8
Cowsheds ...	115
Slaughter-houses and Food inspections ...	149
Offensive trades ...	4
Drains tested or inspected ...	61
Complaints investigated ...	137
Visits to works in progress ...	103
Owners or agents interviewed ...	150

Summary of Nuisances or defects remedied:—

Defective walls ...	36
Defective roofs ...	16
Defective chimneys ...	15
Defective eave-gutters and fall pipes ...	20
Defective floors ...	32
Defective ceilings ...	28
Defective windows ...	51

Defective doors	25
Badly lighted rooms	15
Badly ventilated rooms	16
Dampness remedied	16
Defective Cooking Ranges	60
Defective coppers	52
Glazed sinks provided	31
Defective sink wastes	1
Defective yard paving	12
Deposit of refuse	1
Defective gulleys	0
New drains provided	33
Defective drains remedied	5
Defective drains cleansed	28
New cesspools provided	21
Defective privy middens converted to pail closets	14
Defective pail closets converted to water closets	6
Defective Water Supply	1
Defective Well covers	1
Defective Pumps	3

Section D. Housing

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 43
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 338
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925/32 ... 31
- (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... 122
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 3
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be fit in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 25

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	18
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A. Proceedings under sections 9,10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| | (a) by owners | — |
| | (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ... | — |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 14 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| | (a) By Owners | 13 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | — |

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Order were made | 13 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 5 |

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... | — |

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING:—

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|-----|
| (a) | (i) | Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. | 141 |
| | (ii) | Number of families dwelling therein | 155 |
| | (iii) | Number of persons dwelling therein | 944 |

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	24
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	171
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0

1936 HOUSING ACT OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

98 houses have been surveyed and measured during the year. This number, together with 1,080 already dealt with, make a total of 1,178 completed and recorded. There are still 150 houses to be dealt with. These are distributed in the various parishes and includes cases where admission was refused or occupiers were out at the time of visiting. There is no reason to believe there are any overcrowded cases except those reported.

The housing position at the end of December, 1937, and also at the end of 1938 is shown below:—

Parish	No. of of houses overcrowded in Dec. 1937	New cases in 1938	Number remedied during 1938	Number overcrowded Dec. 31st 1938:
Adderley	3	1	2	2
Norton-in-Hales	2	—	1	1
Woore	6	—	6	—
Cheswardine	3	—	3	—
Childs Ercall	2	—	—	2
Hodnet	6	1	—	7
Moreton Say	2	—	2	—
Sutton-on-Tern	5	1	5	1
Hinstock	3	—	3	—
Stoke-on-Tern	3	—	2	1
	<hr/> 35 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 24 <hr/>	<hr/> 14 <hr/>

The following table shows the deficiency of accommodation according to the housing standards:—

Number of Families	Deficiency equivalent to	Persons affected
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	48
1	1	7
3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	23
1	2	8
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8
<hr/> 14		<hr/> 94

2 families have left the district.

12 families have remedied overcrowding.

10 families have been rehoused by Local Authority .

1 new case has been brought into the district.

21 new cases have been brought about by natural increase.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT.

7 applications for grant have been approved during the year.

10 houses have been completed and 8 others are in the course of reconstruction.

The provisions of these Acts are well known in the district, and it is anticipated that more applications will be received during 1939.

HOUSING GENERALLY.

No. of houses owned by Local Authority	216
Houses built by Local Authority during the year	37
Houses built by private enterprise during the year	4
Plans for new houses passed in year	11

Section E **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 7 bakehouses in the district. One bakehouse has been closed

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Duties under this Act are carried out by the County Council.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of cowkeepers and milksellers on register	413
Number of premises—cowsheds	987
Number of dairies (factories—2)	2
Number of milkshops	—

Number of above cowkeepers and milksellers who hold licenses under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, in respect of:—

	Tuberculin		
	Tested	Accredited	Pasteurised
(a) establishments of producers and bottlers	—	3	—
(b) establishments of producers only ...	2	81	—
(c) establishments of bottlers only ...	—	—	—
(d) shops or other establishments not being the establishment at which the milk is produced or bottled	—	—	—
(e) supplementary licenses to sell milk from shops or other establishments outside the area of the licensing authority	—	—	—

Number of inspections carried out were 115. The defects remedied in cowsheds were:—

1. (a) floor	23
(b) ventilation	34
(c) lighting	33
(d) structure of floor	23
(e) drainage	24
(f) cleanliness	1
2. in surroundings of cowsheds	18
3. in sanitary condition of drains	24
4. in sanitary condition of milkshops	—
5. in water supply	—
Number of notices—verbal and written	25
Number of these notices complied with	24
Number of defects found and not yet remedied	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughter houses in the district 10

Number of persons licensed to stun and slaughter animals
in slaughter houses and knackers' yards 22

Yard paving has been required at two Slaughter houses. One yard has been completed.

These Slaughter houses are situated in the outlying districts. A journey of 48 miles is necessary to visit all Slaughter houses.

Number of beasts inspected is as follows:—

Cattle (excluding cows)—176; cows—22; calves—5; sheep and lambs—412; pigs—207.

1 per cent. of the number inspected was affected with Tuberculosis.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Only one licence for a Knackers' Yard has been issued. These premises have now a piped water supply and the premises are satisfactory.

Section F Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following remarks refer to the notifiable diseases regarding which investigations were made.

Table No. 1 gives the total number of cases notified and a comparison with the previous year. Table No. 2 gives the incidence for each parish. Table No. 3. gives the number of cases notified each month.

Table No. 1.

	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
Scarlet Fever	3	3	—	—
Diphtheria	7	2	—	5
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 5	<hr/> —	<hr/> 5

Table No. 2.

							Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Cheswardine	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Childs Ercall	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hinstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Hodnet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Moreton Say	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Norton-in-Hales	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Stoke-on-Tern	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Sutton-on-Tern	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Woore	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
							<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

Table No. 3.

							Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
							<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

2 cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated at home, one case was removed to Hospital.

One case of diphtheria was removed to Hospital and the other case (a son of a travelling gypsy) died.

Disinfection was carried out and the caravan isolated 14 days.

Disinfection was also carried out in 3 cases of Tuberculosis, 1 case of cancer and 2 cases of chicken pox.

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

This scheme came into operation at the end of 1937 and up to the end of 1938, 518 children have been treated. The scheme provides for free treatment for children whose parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum.

The following diseases were notified in the year:—

	1938	1937	Admitted Hospital	Died
Scarlet Fever	3	3	1	—
Diphtheria	2	7	1	2
Pneumonia	4	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—

Age Incidence

Age Incidence	S. Fever	Diphtheria	P, Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
1 year	—	—	—	—	1
4—5 „	—	1	—	—	—
5—10 „	1	1	—	1	—
15—20 „	—	—	—	2	—
20—35 „	2	—	1	—	—
45—65	—	—	—	1	1

Tuberculosis

New cases and Mortality during 1938:—

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.	Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.
0—1 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cases remaining on the Register at the End of the Year:—

M.		F.		Total
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
6	18	4	17	45

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Oceupiers prosecuted
Factories, with mechanical power	4	—	—
Factories, without mechanical power	—	—	—
Other Premises under the Act	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	Found	Referred Remedied to H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:—			
insufficient,	—	1	—
unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Total	—	2	—

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

29 licences have been issued during the year.

